THE NEWS IN LONDON.

THE GOVERNMENT PROMPTLY ACCEPTS THE OPPOSITION'S CHALLENGE.

MR BALFOUR LIKELY TO BE SUPPORTED BY A SOLID PARTY VOTE-TORY DISSENSIONS-THE GLADSTONE-WATKIN ALLIANCE-COM-MENTS ON THE CHICAGO CONVEN-TION-THE ILL NEWS OF STAN-LEY DISCREDITED-THE GREAT TURF SCANDAL NOTES.

TBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Congright; 1888: By The New York Tribuna.

London, June 23.—Mr. Smith's ready acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's challenge has surprised the Gladstonians. They did not expect Mr. Smith to be ready. They had, however, given him plenty of time. They had announced beforehand with much music of trumpets that the Ministry was to be brought to book about coercion. There are good tacticians on the Tory side as well as on the Liberal, and they recognized at once the advantage which this step gave them. There have been of late divisions in the Unionist ranks on minor matters, and the Tories themselves have had their differences. All these disappear at Mr. Morley's motion is a call to arms, and the Ministerial ranks close up instinctively. It is not about coercion that the Tory-Unionist coalition has been concerned. There are no searchings to the heart among them on that question, or none which have become public. Lord Randolph Churchill is the only important personage who doubts the efficacy of the plank bed. The whole party, from Lord Hartington to Mr. Collings, and from Mr. Smith to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, will support Mr. Balfour and all his works. There will be two days' debate, perhaps more, and whatever may be the merits of the question. the Ministry will in the end be supported by an unbroken majority. Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone probably hope to convince the country, if not the House of Commons. The Dillon case will be the chief item in their programme, and the criticisms on the conviction of Mr. Dillon are chiefly technical; necessarily so. Broader censures reach the Crimes Act itself, not merely

or wrongly, rejoice in the prospect before them. Fuller reports are now published of the Conservative meeting at the Foreign Office. They do not read as if it were the gathering of a happy family. Efforts were made to keep the proceedings secret, and Lord Salisbury threatened all telltales with heavy pains and penalties, but tales are told and printed. Secreey respecting the proceed ings of a meeting 200 strong is not possible. Lord Salisbury may well have wished to hide the truth. Clearly, there are dissensions in the party. He himself talked of right and left wings. His censures were not confined to Mr. Jennings, of Stockport, but he complained bitterly of men who allowed themselves to be influenced by individual predilections, and the usual menace was hung up over their heads, that if they suffer the Ministry to be defeated the Ministry will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. That means first, a heavy fine on the members in the shape of election expenses; secondly, the possible loss of their seats; and thirdly, the possible return of Mr. Gladstone to power. This last is the bogy which keeps mutineers in order. Mr. Curzon, one of the rising hopes of Tory Radicalism, spoke defiantly enough. I suppose that I am one of the left wing," said he " If the party leaders expect our support, let them take us into their confidence." There were many speakers, and some hard sayings were heard. Mr. Smith thought it necessary to offer in an informal way to resign the Leadership of the House. This, course, was not accepted. "We not want you to resign," say the malcontents; " we want you to lead." But now come Mr. Curzon, Mr. Bartley and other speakers

the administration of it. The Tories, rightly

a caricature; it is a concoction. The Unionists, too, have had a meeting. Lord Hartington was no less emphatic about secre than was Lord Salisbury; nor more successful. All the papers have reports. They show, subject to future denials, that the Liberal-Unionists are in entire accord with the Tories. A compromise on temperance issues has been arranged, and there is no other matter on which danger of disagreement was serious.

flatly denying that they said what they are

reported to have said. Mr. Curzon, who has a

talent for epigram, says that the report is not

Two items appear together, significantly enough. Mr. Gladstone is going to speak and vote for the Channel Tunnel; and Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the Southeastern Railway, is going to speak and vote for the Liberal candidate in the Isle of Thanet. Sir Edward has been a Mugwump for years. Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of the tunnel has convinced him that Home Rule is good for Ireland. But Sir Edward does not carry with him his vice-chairman, Lord Brabourne, sometimes known as his " Man Friday." Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, the Liberal candidate, is Lord Brabourne's son, and Lord Brabourne advises the electors to vote against him. Alto gether the situation is curious. The Liberals have some hope of winning the seat.

The Chicago platform was cabled in full to "The Times," but elicits no comment of importance, unless the comment of "The Spectator" may be called important. That journal thinks it unlikely that the sorely pressed and unprotected agriculturist will support such a programme. The enthusiasm of the Convention," remarks the same writer, " manifests itself in the worst style of oratory we remember to have read; oratory as of Americans educated by Irishmen."

The news about Mr. Stanley, which reached London on Thursday night, was at first believed, and the press discussed it as if it were both new and true. This morning Mr. de Winton, who speaks for the Emin Relief Committee, says it is neither the one nor the other They consider this story only another version of that sent by Mr. Ward on May 3. There were rumors then of Mr. Stanley's wound and of various difficulties. De serters brought these rumors, but they were no believed and therefore not published No later account can be received at St. Paul de Loanda whence came Thursday's telegram. To-day's reports via Khartoum are from various sources They agree in saying that a white Pacha, believed to be Mr. Stanley, is at Bahr Gazel carrying all before him. The military authorities at Suakim credit these last reports.

The real sensation of the week is the turf libel case. Wood's action against "The Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" is but a trial heat for the more famous Chetwynd-Durham contest. Wood, since Archer's death the leading English jockey, was accused of pulling horses in other words, of riding dishonestly. That is the issue in the present action. But Wood is also the jockey who managed Sherrard's stable, where Sir George Chetwynd's horses were trained. Wood was attacked by Lord Dur ham when he attacked Sir George and the Sherrard stable. Wood was refused a new license for a year by the stewards of the Jockey Club, gentlemen whose honor is above suspicion, but who, while friends of Lord Durham, sit in judgment on those whom he accuses. The case has occupied four days and is not yet half finished. Next week will be levoted to an attempt to prove the defendant's charges. Sir Charles Russell, himself a racing man. had Wood under cross-examination for some hours but hardly succeeded in doing more than strengthening vague suspicions. The Lord Chief Justice, who tries the case, has clearly intimated that he will regard nothing as justification for the libei except specific proof of the specific charges.

What interests the public besides personal ters is the fact that few witnesses leave the

stand without having disclosed some new rascality

Mr. Maple has appeared before the Lords' Sweating Committee and denied all the charges against himself and his firm. His statement made, I hear, a strong impression on the Committee. Mr. Arnold White meantime is obliged to leave, as was aunounced long ago, for South Africa, where he is establishing a new colony. The duel between him and Mr. Maple will therefore not be fought out at

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's " Before the Curfew," now published in England, is welcomed by the English public, like everything from his hand. 'The Athenaeum." which prints rather copious extracts from the volume, admires its buoyancy and freshness, the courage and genialty of the poet, and his joyous matinees as he looks the evening of his life in the face.

Mr. Smith's refusal to continue Matthew Arnold's pension-it was but \$1,250-to his widow, implies no hardness of heart. Official people say that the thing is impossible. The First Lord of the Treasury considers himself unable to act on his own judgment or sympathies. The result of this refusal is, I hear, a decision of the Arnold Committee to devote to Mrs. Arnold's use a considerable portion of the fund which they hope to collect. They move so slowly that already their best opportunity has past.

It has been but a Lenten week in society. With some grumblings and with some exceptions, but with decision the edict against gayety has been enforced and obeyed. Lady Goldsmid stood out almost alone. Her party was given on Wednesday, as announced. It was a large party, but most of the smart world signified their displeasure by their absence. Diplomatists, many of whom are usually to be seen at Lady Goldsmid's, felt bound to stay away. Rusten Pacha was the exception. The Turk does as he likes. No Royalty has been anywhere visible since last Saturday, when the Duke of Cambridge boldly dined with Lady Ailesbury and still more boldly remained for the party after. Rumor hath it that for this he received what is colloquially called a wigging from the Queen. Mrs. Charles Oppenheim's dance was duly given last night, though not Mrs. Henry Oppenheim's on Wednesday.

Opera at Covent Garden under Mr. Augustus Harris has profited by cessation social life. One of the largest and most fashionable houses ever known gathered on Wednesday to hear Mme. Albani and the two De Reskes in " Faust." Even Fra Diavolo" drew well on Thursday, and for 'Lohengrin" to-night no seat is to be had. Ladies' dress continues to be black and diamonds. Girls are allowed to signify their grief for the German Emperor by costumes of purest white. No colors will be worn till the end of next week. Dressmakers and other West End shopkeepers ery out that they are half ruined. This means that their profits may be rather less than they

Two new plays have been produced during the week, both of which have unusual merits. Mr. Jerome's "Wood Barrow merits. Farm" is, I believe, by a protege of Mr. Hare, whose managing partnership with Mr. Kendal at the St. James's Theatre is drawing to a close This piece, played experimentally, as the fashion now is in the afternoon at the Comedy Theatre, is likely to find a place in some evening bill. "Captain Swift," by Mr. Chambers, saw the light at a Haymarket matinee, and proves to be a striking and even original play. It was acted with spirit and finish by Mr. and Mrs. Tree and Lady Monekton. This will probably follow " The Pompadour." when the singular popularity of that eccentric

Miss Calhoun is now playing "The Scarlet Letter" with an altered ending. "Dimmesdale" dies, and justice and the British audience are alike G. W. S.

THE EMPEROR, OF COURSE. WINNING THE AMERICAN DERBY, WITH HAGGIN'S FALCON SECOND.

Chicago, June 23.-The races at Washington Park began to-day. Emperor of Norfalk, though not at his best, easily won the rich American Derby. B. Haggin's colt Falcon was second, Baldwin's Los Angeles third. Time-2:40 1-2. The Derby is worth about \$15,000.

The first race, one mile, was won by Valuable in The first race, one mine, was word by variable 1:42 1-2. Volante was second, Macbeth third.

Second race—Six furlongs. Carnegle first,
Santaline second, Orderly third. Time—1:15.

Birthday won the fourth race, 1 1-8 mile, in
1:56 1-4. Unique was second, Lela May third.

MINNNIE HAUK CELEBRATES AN ANNIVERSARY. London, June 23 .- Minnie Hauk sang in Carmen at Covent Garden this evening. It was the tenth anniversary of her appearace in the role. She presented with a golden wreath, the gift of a nun

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN COUNT KALNOKY. Vienna, June 23.-The Austrian Delegation to-day adopted the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs without debate. This is equivalent to a vote of confidence in Count Kalnoky.

PREPARING FOR THE DIVISION ON TUESDAY. London, June 23 .- All parties in the House of Commons are urgently whipping in their members for the division on Mr. Morley's motion in regard to the administration of the Crimes Act. The division will take place on Tuesday.

THE EXPULSION OF THE DUC D'AUMALE. Paris, June 23.—The Ministerial Council to-day de-cided that it would be impolitic to rescind the decree of expulsion against the Duc d'Aumale, as requested by the French Institute.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH. Montreal, June 23 .- The wife of J. E. Hemier, of the Theatre Royal, in this city, was burned to death last night. The accident was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

MR. BLAINE AND THE COACHING PARTY. London, June 23.-Mr. Blaine and his party left Melrose for Dalkeith this merning. The weather was pleasant when the start was made.

COUNT KALNOKY'S PEACEFUL SPEECH. Berlin, June 23.-All persons prominent in politica circles here concur in the opinion that the speech made by Count Kalnoky, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Austrian Delegation on Monday was thoroughly peaceful in its tendency.

THE STANDARD'S ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA Ottawa, Ont., June 23 (Special).-The Standard Oil Company is making inquiries with reference to es-tablishing in Canada a monster establishment for manufacturing boxes and cases used in its business Agents of the company have visited Ottawa and investigated a valuable site at the Chaudiere, the great seat of the lumber industry. Terms have been named and the result will be known soon. Other large concerns are also looking for sites here. The factory contemplated by the Standard would have a capacity for the employment of 1,000 to 1,500 men. The wages of operatives here are still much lower than in

AN ERROR OF THIRTY THOUSAND MILLIONS. In an article on the London bank clearings for 1887, "Bradstreets" made the small difference of something over \$30,000,000,000 in speaking of the perations of the New-York Gearing House. This led naturally to the conclusion that it would be a long time before New-York would wrest from London the financial supremacy of the world. A comparison of the transactions for the last five years shows that only once in that period has the business of the London exceeded that of the New-York Clearing House. For convenience, the pound sterling has been called \$5 of United States currency. The figures are

as follows: 29 506,125,000 30,385,485,000 The New-York Clearing House is really a National institution, for practically every bank in the country through the Clearing House.

On account of the rabuilding of the Rank of America

at Wall and William sts., the associated banks are with- A LARGER VOTE FOR ALGER. drawing from it their deposits of gold coin and placing them in the Sub-Treasury. The withdrawals are at the rate of a million dollars a day and will be completed in about two weeks. The Bank of America has been the custodian of gold coin since the association was formed and no change would be made now if it was not for the proposed improvements. It is understood that new arrangements are in contemplation.

A BOY'S EXPENSIVE WICKEDNESS.

DROPPING EXPRESS PARCELS INTO THE RIVER-HE OPENED THEM HOPING TO FIND MONEY. Dennis Mailon, of No. 139 Morris-st., Jersey City, age fourteen, an employe of the Adams Express Company, was arrested yesterday charged with larceny. The boy confessed having stolen several packages and opened them in the expectation of finding money, but when he failed to find money he dropped the open packages into the river from the outhouse on the Adams Express pier. When the arrest was made yesterday morning, startling rumors were circulated that in his search for money Mallon had opened a large number of packages containing diamonds and jewelry and thrown them into the river. One rumor placed the loss to the company as high as \$100,000, but this

Superintendent Shaw says the loss will not exceed \$25, but this is not believed either, because the company went to the expense of employing a diver yesterday and he spent the entire afternoon in exploring the bottom of the river adjoining the company's pier, He recovered nothing but the wrappers of two pack-It is thought that the company's loss may reach \$10,000. The prisoner admits that he opened about twenty-five packages and dropped them into the river on finding that they did not contain money, and he says that there was jewelry in some of them, but he has no definite idea of their value. The diver will continue his search and the case has been entrusted to the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

Mallon has been working for the company for five years, but it is only about a month ago that he began his thefts. Superintendent Shaw says that the packages were not missed, but a suspicion that something was wrong was excited by the fact that some boys swimming near the dock a few days ago found the wrappers of two packages floating on the water and brought them to the company's office on the dock. Pinkerton detecti-es were employed and suspicion was directed to Mallon. He was not caught in the act, but when arrested he freely confessed his guilt.

MUCH REJOICING IN ELIZABETH.

HER LONG-STANDING FINANCIAL EMBARRASS MENT HAPPILY RELIEVED.

The city of Elizabeth, N. J., has emerged from the financial slough in which it has been wallowing for the last ten years. It has, of course, been a matter of some time to bring this result about, and abundant praise and congratulations have been showered upon President Rankin, of the City Council; Chalrman Schleimer, of the Debt Settlement Committee; City Attorney-Bergen and Controller Carlton. These are the gentlemen to whom the success of the present negotiations is chiefly due. The City Council has unanimously approved a proposal to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,300,000, to be exchanged for securities of double that amount now held by the principal creditors of the city. The settlement was effected

in this way : A syndicate composed of the New-York Life, New-York Mutual Life, Equitable, and Newark Mutual senefit Insurance Companies, and the estate of Edward Clark will furnish the \$1,300,000 in money, which the creditors have now agreed to accept in satisfaction of their claims. The best known among them are the Goelets, of New-York, and the Singer Manufacturing Company. The aggregate claims of the others amount to about \$500,000, which is the full amount of the unadjusted debt at the present outstanding. The holdings of these claimants are com-paratively small and they are widely scattered. It is confidently believed they will come into the new ar-

rangement with little loss of time. Among the most gratifying results of this work will be an immediate influx of tax payments into the city treasury. The Singer Manufacturing Company will immediately pay in one lump the sum of \$75,000, which has previously been in dispute.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE NEW-HAVEN'S SUMMER SCHEDULE. mmer schedule of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad will go into effect to-day. It provides for forty-four trains, eight more than before, in and out of New-York every day between 5 a. m. and 11:35 p. m. upon a new system. Twenty-two of these will be way trains, eight each way between New-York and Stamford, and three between New-York nd Portchester. The system is a novel one, tra being run in two, three and four sections. The first section will run from New-York to New-Haven without a stop, the second section to Bridgeport without a stop, thence as a way train on the Naugatuck division to Winsted; the third section will stop at the important stations, such as Stamford, Norwalk and

Bridgeport, and the fourth section will be a way train. The new service will add greatly to the convenience of suburban travellers.

Some important changes in time table and train service of the "Shore Line" between New-York and Boston will take place to morrow. On and after that date there will be four trains daily (Sundays excepted), each way between these two cities, by this line. The first will be the day express, leaving each city at 16 a. m. and arriving at the terminus at 4:30 p. m. the time having been shortened for this train to 6:1-2 hours. The 1 o'clock express train leaves both cities as usual, making good connections and arriving at its destination at 8 p. m. A new train, the "fast limited express," will leave each end of the route at 5 p. m., making the run between the two cities in six hours. The night express mall train will leave each city at 11:30 p. m., and arrive at its destination at 7 a. m.

SUMMER TRAVEL ON LONG ISLAND. The summer time table of the Long Island Railroad took effect yesterday. The addition of new engines and rolling-stock has made possible the adoption of a schedule that provides a large amount of travel and a re-arrangement of trains which will be satisfactory to both transient and residential passangers. The Rockaway Beach and Long Beach tables also went into effect the same day. A special feature under the new schedule will be the fast express trains from Long Island City and Brooklyn over the New-York and Rockaway Beach railway to Far Rockaway, which begin to run July 1. All tickets will be interchangeable between this road and the Long Island road, between the points mentioned. A new ticket office for the accommodation of downtown business men has been opened in the Arcade, No. 71 Broadway, where all classes of tickets can be obtained.

WILL MEET THE CUT IN DRESSED BEEF RATES. Philadelphia, June 23 (Special).—John H. Wilson, General Freight Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, stated to day that the reduction on dressed beef rates from Chicago to Boston and New-York, from sixty-five to forty-six and one-half cents, made by the Vanderbilt roads, and to go into effect on Monday, will be met by the Pennsylvania read. He denies the story that the Pennsylvania and Lake shore roads were quietly cutting rates on live stock from Chicago.

WHOLESALE GROCERS FORM A UNION. About two hundred delegates, representing ree-quariers of the wholesale grocery trade of the Hotel to form an organization which will remedy trad abuses and encourage honest dealing. Only a temporary organization was formed yesterday, but the delegates will meet again at 10 a. m. to-morrow, when a permanent body will be organized. The temporary officers are: Henry H. Holly, of this city, chairman; G. K. Rose, of Warren, O., secretary; F. W. Insbusch, of Milwaukee, H. C. Morrill, of Louisville, and J. M. Jackson, jr., of Parkersburg, W. V., committee on credentials. The following were appointed to conler with a committee of sugar refiners and report tomorrow . W. J. Johnson, of Richmond; Richard Dya-mond, of Cincinnati; Howard Squier, of Boston; G. W. smith, of this city, and F. W. Insbusch.

Resolutions were passed declaring that increased facilities of production and distribution had resulted facilities of production and distribution had resulted in extreme competition and in abuses in trade, such as selling goods below the cost of doing business, with other reckless and unscrupulous methods in trade to the detriment of manufacturers, dealers and consumers. It is thought expedient and desirable in consequence to form an organization to be known as the Wholesale Grocers' National Association. This, it was announced, was opposed to combinations for the purpose of extorting unreasonable profits from the public. An invitation was accepted from the sugar refiners, food manufacturers and wholesale grocers of this city to go to Manhattan Beach on Tuesslay.

GENERAL SHERIDAN RESTING WELL Washington, June 23.—The following bulletin was issued by General Sheridan's physicians this evening: 9 p. m.—There are no very important changes to be noted since last report in General Sheridan's condition. He rested well last night and notwith-standing the heat of the weather has passed a com-fortable day. His pulse continues strong though ir-regular. His resultation seems more even.

THE NOTABLE FEATURE OF THE BALLOT.

SHERMAN'S VOTE DECREASED-SLIGHT VARIA-TIONS IN THE SUPPORT OF HARRISON-IN-CREASED FOR SOME OTHER CANDI-DATES-RESULT OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH BALLOTS.

Two ballots were taken yesterday in the Republican National Convention at Chicago, the fourth and fifth of the series begun on the previous day. Sherman's vote fell to 235, then to 224. Harrison's friends polled 217 votes and then lost 4 votes. In the meanwhile, there was a movement toward Alger which placed him third on the list, with 135 votes on the fourth ballot and 142 on the fifth. Allison's Blaine's vote was increased from 35 to 42 and John McClave-3. vote was also increased from 88 to 99. closed at 48. McKinley received 11 votes on the fourth ballot and 14 on the fifth. The names of Frederick Douglass and Governor Foraker appeared in the lists for the first time, each receiving one vote. After the fifth ballot an adjournment was taken until 4 p. m., and when the Convention reassembled, it adjourned until Monday morning. The ballots taken yesterday are given below, with those taken on Friday.

-FRIDAY--- -SAT'D'Y-

Candidates.

	186.	20.	au.	atn.	otn.	
	JOHN SPERMAN 229	249	244	233	224	
	W. Q. GRESHAM 111	108	123	98	87	
	C. M. DEPEW 99	99	99 91 Withdrawn			
,	R. A. ALGER 84	116	122	135	142	
	BENJ. HARRISON 80	91	94	217	213	
	WM. B. ALLISON 72	75	88	88	99	
•	JOHN J. INGALLS 28	16	Withdrawn.			
2	W. W. PHELPS 25	18	5			
1	J. M. RUSK 25	20	16			
	E. H. FITLER 24	Wit	Withdrawn.			
9	J. R. HAWLEY 13	With	Withdrawn.			
,	R. T. LINCOLN 3	2	2	1		
	W. McKINLEY, JR 2	3	8	11	14	
	S. F. MILLER		2			
	FRED DOUGLASS			1		
	J. B. FORAKER	-		1		
	J. G. BLAINE 35	33	35	42	48	
	"Total vote 830	830	830	829	827	
	Necessary for					
	choice 416	416	416	415	414	
	It was reported that Con	ator Ci	arma	n had a	ont a	

letter to the delegates-a-large from Ohio relieving them from their pledge to support him.

MR. DEPEW COOL AND SMILING. NO TRACE OF DISAPPOINTMENT IN HIS MAN-NER.

RECEIVED WITH CHEERS BY THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES IN THE CONVENTION-BUSINESS OF THE MORNING SESSION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, June 23 .- The assembling of the Convention was without incident, except that Chaunjaunty straw hat, was warmly applauded by the New-York delegation. Mr. Depew, who is the happiest-looking unsuccessful Presidential candidate that ever was seen, takes his place at the head of the delegation. Charles Emory Smith, passing by, stops to congratulate him upon the gracefulness and good taste of his speech last night withdrawing his name, which is the subject of common talk everywhere. Mr. Depew laughingly says that it is the first time the corpse ever spoke at his own

"Nobody knows," he says, " who has never tried it how queer it sounds to hear the gravel rattling on his own coffin. When I was speaking last night I thought of an old classmate of mine who has become famous as a preacher, the Rev. Dr. Calkins. He began preaching in a little Congre gational church, and over the way was a little spiritualistic community, which could go off and have spiritualistic revelations, in which the pasverybody. One day he died. He was a man who had been bred a Puritan, and some of his friends thought he ought to be buried in a Puritan way. _They went to my classmate and asked him to conduct the funeral service. He made a few remarks upon the virtues of deceased -what few he had-and sang a little hymn after a fashion and prayed. Just after the prayer his widow got up and said the spirit of her husband was there, and was speaking through her, and then she began to abuse the preacher, and the prayer and the hymn. The serwas the worst he had ever heard, and the prayer was even worse than the sermon. Then the friends of the dead man, who had invited my friend to preach, went to him and said he must not think anything about it; that, though it was contrary to the ordinary proprieties, yet it was not the widow who was doing it, but was her husband's spirit My friend said he was not at all hurt. He did not feel hard toward anybody, but still it was peculiar experience. He said that in fifteen years of funerals it was the first time he had ever been 'sassed' by the corpse.

"That was about my relation to the Convention

last night." As the laughter over the story is dying away (even ex-Senator Platt, who seldom laughs, smiles man's place. Mr. Estee, the permanent chairman, has found that his voice was unequal to the strain of the hall, and so provides himself with a series of substitutes.

FOURTH BALLOT.

After the prayer the roll began for the fourth ballot. It proceeded without special incident, except the steady vote of California for Blaine and the invariable cheer that followed it, until the vote for Connecticut had been announced, including one vote for William McKinley.

At this there was a call, "Mr. Chairman," from

the Ohio delegation, and Mr. McKinley was recognized with a burst of applause. He deliberately mounted his chair and turned his face away from the Chairman and toward the body of the Convention. As he stood there, his resemblance to the first Napoleon, so often spoken of, was striking. He told the Convention, every vibration of his voice carrying with it a conviction of his sincerity, that he had come there as a representative of Ohio to use every worthy effort for the nomination of John Sherman, and he could not, consistently with his duty to his State or his candidate, or with his own self-respect, remain silent while votes were being cast for him. He therefore de manded that no votes should be given to him. It was a direct, manly, positive speech that evidently meant what it said and was not a bid for votes, as it might easily have been. Yet it so plainly won the respect and liking of all who heard it, that it was not surprising to see the McKinley delegates

persist and even increase in numbers. The next noticeable feature of the roll-call was when three votes left the Gresham column in Illinois to go to Harrison. This was taken to mean that the Gresham forces were breaking. Colonel Burchard Ingersoll having delivered the final blow. Then followed old "Dick" Thomp-son's announcement that Indiana gave all her thirty votes to Harrison. This was not a great gain numerically, but it was welcomed by the Harrison men for what it seemed to mean. Kentucky gave Fred Douglass one vote-there was certainly an element of the picturesque in this-and one to Foraker, at which the Ohio Governor and his friends in the delegation had a hearty laugh, There was a cry of "Hush!" when New-York was called Chauncey M. Depew rose in his place, announced 59 votes for Harrison, 8 for Blaine and 3 scattering. There was a little rattle of applause at this. John D. Lawson quickly de-

manded that the delegation be polled. This was done, and the delegates responded as follows:

For Harrison-Frank Hiscock, Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, W. S. Coggswell, H. E. Huntting, T. L. Woodruff, Jesse Johnson, Theodore B. Willis, M. J. Dady, L. E. Nicot, J. C. Johnson, C. W. Talntor, A. P. Whitney, R. R. Hamilton, J. F. Plummer, Donald McLean, W. H. Robertson, J. W. Husted, C. P. St. John, Jr., H. J. Sarles, Louis F. Payn, Obed Wheeler, Jacob Lefever, Marvin D. Wheeler, J. S. Smart, J. A. Quackenbush, J. M. Balley, W. W. Braman, George West (by James Argersinger, alternate), D. A. Wells, R. C. Thompson, L. W. Emerson, G. M. Gleason, Joseph Mullen, Sanuel R. Campbell, Henry R. Phillips, David Wilber, Hobart Krum, Francis Hendricks, Edward Keator, St. C. Millard, C. B. Martin, George B. Sioan, J. H. Camp, J. Sloat Fassett, J. W. Dwight, J. F. Parkhurst, H. H. Warner, William Hamilton, H. F. Tarbox, L. H. Humphrey, O. G. Warren, John Laughlin, J. B. Webber, H. F. Gaskill, F. W. Higgins, J. B. Fisher—59. done, and the delegates responded as follows: Fisher—59.
For Blaine—W. J. Taylor, G. B. Deane, sr., John J. O'Brien, J. R. Neugent (alternate for Jacob M. Patson), —— Grayson (alternate for Sheridan Shook), Solon P. Smith (by his alternate, A. F. Gibbs), S. T.

hn McClave-3.
For Allison-Granville W. Harmon-1.
For Sherman-John D. Lawson-1.
Absent-A. E. Bateman.

The remainder of the ballot was without special incident, showing only slight variations from the last taken last night. There were steady gains, though small, on Harrison, and some losses especially for Sherman in the Southern States. The conspicuous change was that in Wisconsin, where 20 votes went to Harrison. The totals were as follows: Sherman 235, a loss of 9 since the last ballot: Harrison 217, a gain of 123: Alger 135, a gain of 13: Gresham 98, a loss of The remainder of the ballot was without special Alger 135, a gain of 13; Gresham 98, a loss of 25; Allison 88, no change; Blaine 42, a gain of 7. The Sherman men looked as if they had not lost all hope, and the Harrison men were obviously disappointed that their candidate did not show

greater strength. FIFTH BALLOT.

The fifth ballot did not materially change the

condition of things. Sherman and Gresham each lost 11 votes, and Harrison 4. The remainder showed slightly increased strength. Allison gained 11, Alger 7, Blaine 6, and McKinley 3. California presented an unbroken front for Blaine, and announcement of its vote by the chairman of the dele- clothed in their right minds, and little else, and asgation was again greeted with long-continued applause. In Colorado, Allison gained 4 votes, in Delaware 1. Little Rhode Island continued to cast 8 votes for him also. In Texas, he also found two new supporters. On this ballot Indiana again broke loose from Harrison, one delegate persisting in voting for Gresham. Harrison lost two votes in Delaware, and in New-York one. Pennsylvania did not change her vote at all. When New-Jersey was called McKinley received two votes. They were The man for whom they greeted with cheers. The man for whom they were cast sat with his eyes fixed upon the chairman, not a muscle of his face betraying emotion or indicating what were his thoughts. In Tennessee Sherman lost three votes. The Virginia delegation had again to be polled. 'Call the roil," exclaimed with resignation John S. Wise, while General Mahone buried his head in his hand, mortified beyond expression at the spectacle presented by the Virginia delegation. The nudience laughed and bissed by turns. When Senator Riddleberger's name was reached, the clerk called "John B. Riddleberger." H. H. Riddleberger turned his back upon the clerk with an air of the most cey M. Depew, coming in cool and smiling, with a profound contempt and did not rise and answer until his name was correctly called. The Virginia delegation has ceased to be the laughingstock of the Convention. It has become an unmitigated nuisance.

The two ballots showed that no change in the situation would probably occur until after further consultation. Mr. Horr, of Michigan, therefore moved to take a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoen. A call by States was demanded and proceeded with, but before it was half-way through it became apparent that an overwhelming majority favored the proposition to take a recess. On motion of Mr. Sewell the reading of the roll was dispensed with, and the Convention adjourned by unanimous consent.

LOOKING FOR A KEY TO THE DEADLOCK. The result of the fifth ballot seemed to show something of a deadlock. Sherman's vote had fallen off somewhat, and it seemed clear that he could never be nominated. Harrison's vote, after taking a long stride, though not so long a one as his friends had hoped for, had sagged a little, showing that it lacked the momentum to carry it forward to success. The gains of Allison and Alger were so small as to be practically unimportant. All of these candidates seemed stuck in the mud and no amount of prying could move them.

A conference was called during the recess of all the factions, as they may be called for want of a better name, except the friends of Harrison. It was attended by Representatives of all the other candidates except the friends of Mr. Blaine. A committee representing each of these candidates was appointed to propose a way out of the difficulty, and they finally submitted a ticket to be put before the convention consisting of Mckinley for President and Allison for Vice-President. This met with some favor, but it hardly seemed to grow on second thought. It was not believed that Senator Allison would accept the second place, and the combination seemed rather incongruous.

MANY TURNING TO BLAINE.

In despair of union on any candidate now before the Convention, the minds of many turned naturally where it has so often been predicted that they would turn, to the idea of nominating Mr. Blaine as the one man who could be easily named. at this), ex-Senator Miller tooms up in the chair. The suggestion seemed to meet with instant favor on the part of a great number. The word passed from mouth to mouth that Blaine would be nominated on the reassembling of the Convention, and there was great excitement as the hour of 4 o'clock approached. Chauncey M. Depew was one of the first to pronounce for this course. Directly after the adjournment of the Convention until 4 o'clock a friend came up to him and said: "How does the situation look to you, Mr. Depew?"

"It looks to me," replied Mr. Depew, "as if Mr. Blaine would be nominated by acclamation this afternoon, all the candidates withdrawing in

" Are you serious, Mr. Depew?"

" Perfectly serious. It is the logic of the situa-Going outside the Convention Hall and strolling oward the Hotel Richelieu with a throng of other delegates to whom he freely communicated his

belief that Mr. Blaine would be the nominee, Mr. Depew met James W. Husted, his intimate friend boyhood. The two men shook hands, and Mr. Depew said to Mr. Husted: "I guess we are going for Blaine." "He's my man," answered Mr. Husted, wringing Mr. Depew's hand enthusiastically, and then passed

on. General Husted subsequently made a speech

at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in which he advocated eloquently the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and "Mr. Blaine is dead sure to be our nominee." However, Mr. Depew determined, in view of his having been accused of being a "stalking horse" for Mr. Blaine, not to lead in the movement for the nomination of Mr. Blaine, but to

let it spring up in some other State than New-

York, meanwhile continuing to vote for General "It appears to me," said Mr. Depew, "as if all the candidates would retire in Mr. Blaine's favor. If Mr. Harrison should do so, we could gracefully throw ourselves into the support of Mr. Blaine. It is my opinion that in view of our lack of success in uniting upon any candidate that we had better nominate Mr. Blaine. Plainly he is the choice of the Republican voters." THE ADHERENTS OF MR. BLAINE NOT UNITED.

It soon became apparent, however, that the dmirers of Mr. Blaine were not of one mind as to the wisdom of the course. The more radical Blaine element, those who have always hoped and

SUFFERING FROM THE HEAT.

THE WEATHER ALMOST UNENDURABLE.

AN INTENSELY HOT DAY ENDING WITH A

It was quite warm yesterday. The attention of the public is particularly directed to this circumstance, lest in the press of other matters it may have been overlooked. Many people were heard to complain of the heat, even going so far as to institute comparisons in an irreverent way between the clime of their birth and that of their possible destination, tending to raise a doubt as to which place was the most objectionable. Recruits for an expedition in search of the North Pole could have been accumulated in scores and hundreds right along Broadway and the Bowery, upon the sole dition that each man should have an iceberg to bring home with him as his personal property. The sentiment of the community generally was voiced by, the unknown, but feeling poet who sang:

I long to clasp an April eve and in its embraces lie,
Or borrow, To-marrow.

To-morrow, The morning Adorning,

The brow of a winter sky.

It was a bakey, frizzly, stewy sort of day. One felt as if one were cooking, not to put too fine a point upon it, in one's own gravy; as if one were be burned, so to speak, spontaneously, and yet by such slow degrees as to make the process not less exasper-ating than painful. All nature was in a state of hotness and torpor. Everybody felt all day long as if he were quite sufficiently done on that side and would mightfily like to be turned, but no one had enough energy to do the turning. The difference between animate and inanimate nature was essentially hydrostatic. The glow of the animate was moist, but the glow of the inanimate was dry. If any body earned anything, he earned it in the good old Bible way, only more so, for not only his brow but everything else that contributed to his being did its full share of perspiring. Men walked the streets and wiped their peony-hued faces and groaned as if they were oppressed by some dread misfortune. crowds were thin, for those who could afford to stay at home and spend the day between two windows sisted in their efforts to keep cool with sponges and fans, ice, lemons and soda, had evidently not vent-

COOLING MEMORIES OF THE BLIZZARD

out by necessity, and they wandered along with steps

as carefully slow and measured as if it were a penal

The days of the blizzard were recalled with fond Those gifted with fanciful imaginations ought to cool themselves in the precious memory of sixteen-foot snowdrifts and active winds of polar rarity. These, unhappily, were not a numerous One never knows how presale and body of men. matter-of-fact he must be until he attempts to work the mind-cure on an uncompromising and resolute thermometer. Then he sees the superiority of matter over mind. It is discouraging to shut one's eyes and think dreamily of cool Siloam's shady rill and Greenland's ley mountains and open them only to find that one's handkerchief is wet enough to wring, and that the thermometer has gone up to 93 1-4 in the shade. Not that it would have gone up much further had it been in the sun. The one virtue of such a day as yesterday was that it was little hotter in the sun than in the shade.

A peculiarity of the day was its intensity early in the morning. It did not grow hot. The seorch was well developed at sunrise. The air scarcely stirred. In the Park the birds that usually enliven the morning hours with their bright warbles were subdued and silent. The leaves of bushes and trees hung still and dry. And even later when the breezes came they, ere so hot and heavy that they were more a source of additional affliction than of a consolation or relief. They served only to blow the dry dust of the street into people's eyes, and moist, perspiring faces. Upon car-horses puffed and panted fearfully and were per-mitted during the middle of the day to walk along as their ease regardless of schedule time. In wagons and drags few heavy loads could be seen. A touch of nature made horse and master kin, but even at aght labor the poor beasts suffered sadly.

Sergeant Dunn, of the Signal Service Station, on the Equitable Building, declared that a cool wave was coming, and he expected it to arrive to-day. geant Dunn says that vesterday was the hottest June day for seventeen years. The following is the temperature on the corresponding day of June since 1872: 1872, 81 degrees; 1873, 67 degrees; 1874, 68 degrees; 1875, 75 degrees; 1876, 80 degrees; 1877, 86 degrees : 1884, 76 degrees ; 1885, 72 degrees ; 1886, 63 degrees; 1887, 69 degrees. For the 22d of June the highest temperature on record is 89 degrees in

Yesterday Sergeant Dunn's thermometer at 7 a. m. registered 78 degrees and at 3 p. m. 96.2 degrees. Heavy thunder clouds began rising in the West about 3 p. m., but though they passed over the city, travelling up the North River, only a few drops of rain fell, but they left a feeling of freshness in thes breeze, to which many lifted their hats.

The following is a table of the rise and fall of the tell-tale mercury in the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy yesterday and on the corresponding day,

 1887.
 1888.

 3a. m., 69.
 78.

 5a. m., 69.
 78.

 78.
 12 m., 69.

 83. m., 69.
 78.

 83. m., 69.
 85.

 6 p. m., 68.
 THE DEATH RATE RAISED BY THE HEAT.

In seasons of long-continued heat it is not unusual for the mortality in the city to increase until over 200 deaths are reported in a single day. Yesterday

130 certificates of death were received at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. In all 801 deaths were reported last week, 121 more than during the previous week. That the warm weather was partly responsible for the increase of the death rate was shown by the fact that 102 of the deaths last week were caused by diarrhoeal troubles, while only 27 such deaths occurred during the week ending June 16. It is safe to say that three fourths of the deaths from diarrhoea occurred in the sweltering tenement-houses, which remain packed full of inmates while the occupants of many Fifth-ave. houses have gone to the country or seaside,
Diphtheria, scariet fever and measles have destroyed
185 lives in a fortnight.
At Dr. Cyrus Edson's office yesterday, the following
record of contagious diseases in the city during two
weeks was obtained.

| Diphtheria | Cases | 162 | Scarlet fever | 158 | Mossles | 204 | Typhold fever | 3 | Smallpox | 2 |

SUFFERING IN BROOKLYN. Brooklyn had the appearance of an off day yesterday, except for the leaded surface and elevated cars carrying thousands of people to their homes or Coney, Islandward. The heat was intense, but Brooklyn had the advantage of this city masmuch as an onshore breeze tempered somewhat the sun's rays and made life a little more endurable Despite this, however, many fell beneath the burning heat and the ambulance bells were almost continually ringing. Horses suffered severely and panting, prostrate animals collected crowds at many street corners. Among the cases of prostration were these:

Charles Hand, a baker, age twenty-six, of No. 86 Graham ave., was overcome in the bakery at Prince and John-An ambulance surgeon attended him and he was

bined influences of bad whiskey and the heat at Wallabous Basin and Washington-ave. He was taken to a hospital Nicholas Pietro, an Italian, of North Ninth-st., wa overcome in Sumnér-st., near Sackman-ave., and was ta

Edward Loesch, age fifty-one, of No. 105 Graham-ave., was prostrated in the bakery at Graham-ave. and McKibben-st., at 10:50 yesterday morning and was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. J. Milligan, age forty-five, of No. 534 Fins

while at work on a new building at the head of Meser st., was stricken and was sent to St. Catherine's Hospi Michael Combato, age forly-five, a lunk dealer of No. 50 Canton-st., fell at Washington and Gates aves, and was

Sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

Patrick Foker, a bricklayer, age thirty-five, was overcome while at work on a building in Sackett near Van
Brunt-st. He lives at No. 202 Hamilton-ave., but was sent to the Long Island College Hospital.

George Rifle, of No. 108 Hopkins st., was overcome as

Thomas Ford was prostrated while at week at